Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1825. [NO. 14.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A long Farewell to Charlotte.

I WILL sell my House and Lots in this place, situated on the corner of Meeting street, a few rods east of the Jail. My terms are as follows:—payment made to my creditors to the amount of about $200; the balance I will give a credit of two or three years. Any person desirous to purchase, will please call and view the premises. Possession can be given by the 1st day of March next.

A new frame, nearly finished, 18 by 20.
WM. H. WRISTON.
Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1824.—3t13

6¼ Cents Reward,

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of *William Bryce*, an indented apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Bryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county.

3t13 JOHN CLINE, *Hatter.*

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.
Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf

If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court. J. D.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months since, a small, dark chesnut sorrel horse, his hind feet white, half way to the hock, long, slim tail, 15 or 15¼ hands high, and about 6 or 7 years old. The horse was seen, shortly after, following a wagoner from some one of the western counties, and has probably gone home with him, if not previously taken up by some one. The horse was raised 6 or 7 miles above Charlotte, and was purchased at Mr. McIntyre's sale, about 8 months since, by Mr. Dennis Canon. Any one giving me information of the above horse, so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JESSE BENTON.
Mecklenburg County, N. C. }
Dec. 6, 1824. } 3t13p

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. } Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m21.—price adv. $4.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

Wholesale Grocers,
HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. } SUGAR,
35 bbls. }
10 do Loaf do
65 bags Coffee,
20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20 hhds. Molasses,
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
5 do Malaga Wine, [40*d.*
200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4*d.* to
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1500 do Hoop do
2000 do Sheet do
1000 do German Steel,
1350 do Blistered do
250 do Cast do
2500 Share Moulds,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
700 do Sound Salt,
40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,
10 do No. 6 Wool do
30 do 8 by 10 } Window Glass,
10 do 10 by 12 }
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
25 do Writing Paper,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
3 do Shot, assorted,
2 do Bar Lead,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500 lbs. Salt Petre,
500 do Alum,
500 do Brimstone,
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.
ALSO,
A constant supply of
Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.——8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of
DRY GOODS,
direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.
Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats,
and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dry Goods,
which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.

40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
20 doz. Wool Hats,
15 do. Morocco do.
10 do. Looking Glasses,
40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, }
Nov. 20, 1824. } 10*

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of
Hardware and Cutlery,
direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.
Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

Dr. J. D. Boyd,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services in the various departments of his profession, to the citizens of the village, and adjacent vicinities. He promises fidelity, promptitude and moderation in the practice of the profession. He occupies the Medical Shop formerly occupied by Dr. M'Kinzie.
Charlotte, December 13, 1824.—4t15

N. B. He takes a pleasure in presenting his most sincere acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the encouragement they have been pleased to bestow upon his efforts to meet their requests in the department of his profession, while a resident at Maxwell's Store, and hopes, by his unremitted attention, to obtain a similar encouragement.

Notice.

ALL persons having business to transact with me, are requested to avail themselves of this notice; as it is my intention to leave this place on or before the 10th day of January next.

JOHN S. GUTHRIE.
Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1824.—3t14

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

Sugar, Coffee, Wines, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received the following GOODS, viz:—

SUGARS.

75 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar
30 do do Jamaica do
150 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, various qualities
78 boxes white Havana Sugar, very fine
64 do brown do bright color
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar.

COFFEE.

100 bags St. Domingo Coffee
150 do Rio do
200 do Cuba do
150 do Jamaica do
75 tierces do do

BRANDY.

20 pipes Brandy, Seignette's brand
15 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co. very old
20 do do Armagnac.

GIN.

25 pipes Holland Gin, of good quality
5 do do do very superior, imported via London
50 bbls. best Baltimore Gin.

WINES.

5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine, G. M. N. & S. brand; 2 butts old Sherry, imported via London; 10 qr. casks extra prime Port Wine, of the most approved brand, warranted genuine; 10 do of good quality; 50 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine; 20 half do do do; 50 qr. casks cargo do; 50 do Sweet Malaga do; 25 do Malaga Sherry do.

SUNDRIES.

500 pieces Cotton Bagging, best Baltic hemp, 42 inch; 100 kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil; 8 cases fresh London Mustard; 30 bags fresh Ginger; 50 do Sumatra Pepper; 20 bags Jamaica Pimento; 20 casks Shot, assorted; 10 do Lead do; 100 do Nails and Brads, assorted; 200 Iron Pots, assorted; 100 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 30 do do do Axe Bar; 30 do do do New Sable; 5 do Plough Moulds, made to pattern; Liverpool Salt in sacks and barrels.

Blankets and Domestic Goods, &c. on consignment.

50 pieces London Duffil Blankets; 10,000 yards Grundy's white Plains; 5,000 do do blue do; 500 do grey do 5-4; 5,000 do Domestic Negro Cloth; 1,000 do do Satinetts; 6 cases Steam Loom Shirting; 10 bales do do Sheeting; 5 do Ticking; 50 bales brown Shirting; 20 do do Sheeting, made of New-Orleans cotton; 20 cases do Plaid Homespuns; 2 cases Domestic Coverlets.

The above Goods are offered for sale at the very lowest market price, on long credit for approved notes.

JOS. T. WEYMAN,
Corner Vendue Range and East Bay.
Charleston, S. C. Nov. 11—4t13

Conner's Estate.

Sale of Property, hiring of Negroes, and Rent of Lands.

ON Monday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs; a variety of farming implements and gear, wagons, &c.; household and kitchen furniture; a large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales; Corn, and other grain; hay, fodder, &c. with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

About fifty negroes, many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st of January, 1826.

Also, a number of excellent farms will be rented for the ensuing cropping season.

The sale, hiring, and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN F. BREVARD, } *Adm'rs.*
DANL. M. FORNEY, }
Lincoln County, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t13

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions how to proceed in the settlement of the same.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Court of Equity, bearing date 13th November instant., there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, the following valuable Lands, viz:

One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divised by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO,

Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Camden, &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALSO,

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a
Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,
known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required.

ALSO,

One other tract, lying on the waters of the Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, dec'd. On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable, and are sold for the benefit of the legatees.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
Nov. 16, 1824.—7t14

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Constables' Executions,
For sale, at this Office.

Desultory.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADV. NOV. 11.

THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN AMERICA.

Mr. Hale.—Our country has complained, often and justly, of being misrepresented by vulgar and ill-bred foreigners, who had no access to proper means of information as to our real character, and who, if they had had such access, could not have availed themselves of it, to any judicious purpose.—It is therefore a matter of real congratulation, that four young Englishmen of undoubted respectability—three of them members of the House of Commons—all of them men of education, of good manners, and good sense, should have resolved to come and inform themselves as to the conduct and character of America: These gentlemen, no doubt, are too polite to say a great deal hereafter of the dark shades they may observe in the picture. They have not come among us to pick up materials for an octavo of slander and ribaldry: nor to turn our hospitality into farce, on the London stage. Neither can we suppose that what favorable impressions they may form are to be thrown into another work like Miss Wright's. But we may expect that they will carry into the highest orders of English society, and into Parliament—what never came there before—correct notions of America, formed by intelligent men, from personal observation.

Mr. Stanley is the grandson, and will, in the course of nature, be the successor of the Earl of Derby. His father, Lord Stanley, is a member of the House of Commons, we believe, for Lancashire, and Mr. Stanley being a member for the Borough of Preston, the family presents the singular example of three generations being at the same time in Parliament. Mr. Stanley, tho' scarce 27 years of age, has, as a member of the House of Commons, already given proof of the highest talents both for business and debate; and is regarded as inferior in promise to no man of his time in England.

Mr. Wortley is the member for Bossinney, a small borough in the county of Cornwall, under the influence of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe and Mr. Stuart Wortley, himself one of the county members for Yorkshire, and father to Mr. Wortley, now travelling in this country. —Mr. Dennison is a member of the House, and a brother in law of the Speaker.—Mr. Labouchere is the son of a gentleman well known as one of the house of the Barings. We are much pleased to understand, that, before he left Boston, he purchased, for the liberal price of twelve hundred dollars, the beautiful picture of the Desert, one of the most admirable creations of Mr. Alston's fine genius.

We understand that these four young gentlemen, who are visiting our country, were fellow students at Oxford. Presenting themselves, as they do, with the plain, unassuming manners of *real* gentlemen; we hope they will every where meet a cordial and hospitable reception, and be treated with the kindness, to which their characters and object so amply entitle them.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is finally settled, that the expense of transporting on a canal amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles; while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar thirty three and a third cents per hundred pounds, or thirty-one dollars a ton, for the same distance. There is neither exaggeration or fallacy in this calculation. The certainty, celerity, and cheapness of this mode of transportation, compared with land carriage, are established by universal experience, and the reiterated testimony of daily observation.

A loaded boat can be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles per day. Hence the planter or merchant can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their proceeds, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land; and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no waste is incurred, no risk is encountered, and no insurance required. Hence it follows, that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labour do in manufactures; they enable the planter, the mechanic, and the merchant to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return, at least thirty times cheaper than by roads.

This difference is stated as nine to one. The calculations proceeded upon the supposition that the boat and wagon were freighted with equal burden, whereas, the smallest canal boat will carry a freight of six to a dozen wagons. There are few transportation boats either on the nothern or eastern canals, that would not conveniently carry one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A man and boy, therefore, with one or two horses, would, in all cases, transport 150 bales the distance of 100 miles in three days, which, by the established rate of freight and duty on the Erie canal, would amount to twenty dollars.—What an immense saving this mode of conveyance would annually produce to the people of Georgia!

Had the Erie canal been completed previous to the late war with England, it is calculated that it would have saved to the nation more than sufficient to defray expenses connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, Lake Erie with the Ohio, the Michigan with the Illinois, the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay, and the Delaware and the Rariton.—What, then, might have been saved by a canal connecting the navigable waters of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers? Pieces of ordnance were purchased for $400, at the foundries, or at the military stores, and cost the government, in some instances, $2000 when delivered on the frontiers. A barrel of pork or beef often cost the Government $126, and other articles of consumption were purchased at a rate equally extravagant. The charge of transportation, wherever the operations of war were carried on, went far to swell the war debt to $70,000,000 and upwards.

Theological Profundity.—Every body knows that rowing is a favorite amusement at Oxford; and that the different boats, some with eight oars, some with six, some with four, are called by the name of the Colleges to which they respectively belong, as, the Christ church, the Brazennose, the Magdalen, &c. Towards the close of last term, a young student, undergoing a public examination in divinity, manifested the grossest ignorance on the subject. At length the examinant, a good-natured man, and a friend of the student's, and of course anxious to save him from the disgrace of being plucked, resolved to put a question, in the answer to which no blunder could possibly be made. The question was, "How many persons are there in the Trinity?" To which the student, with out the slightest hesitation or difficulty, replied, 'Four and a steerer.' The universal roar that followed may easily be conceived.—*London pap.*

Warning to Physicians.—A magistrate of Philadelphia county has actually made a return to the court of quarter sessions in the words following, and the defendant awaits his trial: "*Doctor A. B.* charged on the oath of C. D. with having committed wilful and corrupt *purgery.*" We trust that so grievous an offence will meet its proper punishment. If it have the effect to discourage the extravagant use of calomel, senna, and such like drugs, the commitment must be beneficial. We have no bowels for such disturbers of internal tranquillity.—*Aurora.*

A gentleman observed upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard—for he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

In London, beggars make great use of children, in practising upon the feelings of the humane. One man will collect three, four or five children from different parents, paying six pence or nine pence for each during the day. Some children have been regularly let out by the day, for two shillings and six pence, as the price of their hire; a child that is shockingly deformed is worth four shillings a day, and even more. Before the committee (of the house of commons,) on pauperism, an instance was [illegible] old woman, who kept a nine [illegible] the purpose of instru[illegible] street language, [illegible]

at this Office.

National Legislature

18TH CONGRESS....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Benton presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Missouri, on the subject of a trade and intercourse between that state and the internal provinces of Mexico.

The petition prayed—

1st. That the right of an unmolested passage for persons and property, upon a designated route, between the frontiers of Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico, might be obtained by treaty stipulations from the Indians referred to.

2d. That a military post and an Indian Agency might be established on the Arkansas river, at the point of the intersection of that river, by the proposed route.

Upon the motion of Mr. Benton, the petition was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Holmes, of Me. was taken up and adopted, after amending it, by striking out the word "Eastern":

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the more effectual protection of the revenues of the Eastern frontier of the United States.

The following resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Barton, were also adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing a fort at some suitable point on the usual trading route between the state of Missouri and the Mexican states, for the protection of that commerce.

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of exposing to public sale the lead mines and salines of the United States.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.—On motion of Mr. Hayne, it was ordered, that so much of the President's message as relates to making a suitable provision for General La Fayette, be referred to a select committee, to consist of five members.

On making this motion, Mr. Hayne said, it was not his object that the committee should act immediately upon it, but merely to obtain information, because he believed that the House of Representatives would very shortly take the subject into consideration.

ROADS AND CANALS.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Brown, of Ohio, providing for the appointment of a committee on Roads and Canals, was taken up, and, on the question, Will the Senate agree to this resolution?

Mr. Chandler observed, that he was one of those who believed that Congress had no right to legislate on this subject; that it was, in his opinion, unconstitutional; and therefore, said he, I have risen barely to raise my voice against the resolution, and to express my determination to vote against it.

Mr. Ruggles remarked, that it would be impossible to proceed regularly in acting on this important subject, without referring it to a committee—that it was the universal practice, and a very necessary one.

Mr. Noble said he was sorry to find the gentleman from Maine opposed to the appointment of a committee. He tho't the gentleman's scruples would have time enough to operate upon his mind hereafter. He alluded to the circumstance of the President's calling the attention of Congress to the subject, and observed, in relation to the message, that though he had not the greatest confidence in every part, yet he was very well satisfied with his opinion on this important subject. He should vote for the adoption of the resolution, both on account of its general utility, and because he had an eye to the promotion of the general prosperity and welfare of the country.

The question was then put, and carried —Ayes 18.

Monday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hayne, from the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to making a provision for the services of General La Fayette, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of 200,000 dollars be, and the same is hereby granted to Major General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution, and that for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent. payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1834.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That one complete and entire township of land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Major General La Fayette; and that the President of the United States be authorized to cause the said Township to be located on any of the public lands which remain unsold, and that patents be issued to General La Fayette for the same.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill was twice read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Wright, of O. offered the following resolution:

[illegible]hat the Committee on the Judici[illegible] to inquire into the propriety [illegible] that any judicial or other [illegible]vernment of the United States, who shall hereafter engage in fighting a duel, or in challenging, assisting, or encouraging any other person to engage, shall forfeit the office by him so held, and be ever afterwards rendered incapable of holding the like, or any other office under the government.

A motion for consideration was made, when

Mr. Poinsett moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table.

Resolved, That the President be directed to lay before the House a copy of the instructions under which the articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians were framed by Daniel Smith and R. Jennings, acting as commissioners of the United States, at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1804, with copies of all the correspondence, or other documents relating to that instrument, in either of the Executive Departments, with a statement of the causes which prevented an earlier decision upon it, and of the motives for the ratification of it by the United States, at the last session of Congress.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Treasury Department:

Treasury Department, Dec. 14, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit a report from the first Comptroller of the Treasury, which, with the correspondence accompanying it, contains the information required.

I remain, with respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(This document refers to the tonnage duties imposed by the United States on the Canal boats of the State of New-York.)

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was referred to the committee on Commerce with the following instructions:

That the communication and the accompanying papers be referred to the committee on Commerce, and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the acts of Congress regulating the commerce of the United States, and imposing duties on tonnage, that they shall not be construed to extend to boats employed exclusively in transportation, on the interior canals of the respective states.

Mr. Newton objected to the committee being fettered with instructions, and stated that if the committee was left at large, it would endeavor to do justice to both parties.

Mr. Storrs explained; after which his motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, the communication of the Governor of New-York, on the same subject, was referred to the same committee.

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 16.—On motion of Mr. Carson, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Forney in the chair, on the bill authorizing and directing the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein directed, &c. After some time spent in committee, it rose and reported said bill with sundry amendments. Mr. Speight moved for its indefinite postponement, and called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were—Yeas 26, Nays 28.

The amendments proposed in the committee of the whole, were severally read and agreed to.

Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, then moved to amend the bill, by striking therefrom "Newbern," one of the places designated in the bill, for holding the Court, and inserting in lieu thereof, "Washington," which was not agreed to. Mr. Carson moved to erase "Statesville," and insert "Morganton," which was not agreed to. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill the second time, which was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 29, Nays 26.

Saturday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Montgomery, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the salaries and fees of the public officers, &c. requested that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

Monday, Dec. 20.—A message from the other House, stating their agreement to all the amendments made by the Senate to the bill authorising the making a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap to the Tennessee line. The said bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to appoint commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Burke; and Mr. Montgomery, a bill concerning overseers of roads; which passed their first reading.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke county, reported a bill authorising the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey of a road to be made from Morganton, across the Yellow Mountain, to the Tennessee line; which was read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The following bills from the other House were read the first time and passed:—A bill to repeal the act of 1822, repealing, in part, an act entitled "An act directing the designation of hands, and how they shall be compelled to work under the overseers of roads hereafter in the counties of Lincoln, Columbus, Burke and Rockingham;" a bill appointing commissioners to view and lay off a road from Rutherford to Ashville; a bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves in Wilkes county; and a bill authorising the building a dam across Arrarat river in Surry county.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading of the bill to compel the Banks of this state to pay specie in certain cases; and the amendment reported by the select committee on the 15th instant, being under consideration, the question recurred on the motion, heretofore made by Mr. Speight, that the bill and amendment be postponed; which was determined in the negative—yeas 27, nays 30.

Mr. Blackwell then moved to amend the amendment, by adding the following: "Provided that no Director, not a resident in the county where the Bank of which he is a Director shall be located, shall be subject to be sued under the provisions of this act;" which was agreed to. The question then recurred on the amendment reported by the committee; which was agreed to. The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Barringer, by striking out the words "next ensuing," and passed its second reading—yeas 34, nays 23.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Mr. Love, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Haywood county, reported a bill to alter and amend the act of 1823, entitled "An act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of this state;" which passed its first reading.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: a bill to prevent any person from falling timber into the Tuckaseegee river, and Caney Fork thereof, within Haywood county; and a bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution in Buncombe county.

Mr. Montgomery presented the following resolution, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering, defining, and fixing the salaries and fees of the public officers of this state.

A message from the other House, proposing that the select joint committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be discharged from the consideration thereof. Agreed to.

The bill to authorise, and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein named, and to advance the administration of justice on the trial of Equity cases, was read the third time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 28.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 16.—Mr. Alston, from the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Manumission Society, made a report recommending its rejection. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Burgen, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire what sum will be sufficient to repair the road from the Old Fort in Burke county to the Swanano Gap, and the expediency of making such an appropriation.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the subject of taking from the Board of Internal Improvement the power of appointing an Engineer. After some debate, the committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment. Mr. Iredell moved for its indefinite postponement; which was negatived—64 to 61.

Friday, Dec. 17.—The bill to amend an act for establishing a College in the western part of the state of North-Carolina, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Donoho, postponed indefinitely.

The bill in relation to the civil Engineer, was read the second time, and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Saturday, Dec. 18.—On motion of Mr. Cox, the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming all free men of color between 18 end 50 years of age into a company or squad of pioneers, to exercise as such in working on the public roads, at all times when the militia meet for drill, within the beat of the Captains respectively, thro'out the state; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stedman presented a bill to repeal an act, passed in 1819, to create a fund for Internal Improvements, and to establish a Board for the management thereof;—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, Dec. 20.—The following bills, from the Senate, were read the first time and passed: The bill to authorise the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey and report to be made of a part of the road leading from Columbia to Gum Neck, in Tyrrell county; the bill giving the assent of North-Carolina to, and enforcing in this state, certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company, and authorising a subscription on the part of this state, to the stock of said company; and the bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to purchase Bank Stock.

A message from the Senate, proposing to ballot to-morrow morning for Counsellors of State for the ensuing year, and stating that William Davidson, Edmund Jones, Thomas Wynns, Gideon Alston, Theophilus Lacy, William Blackledge and David Gillaspie, are nominated for the appointments. The proposition was agreed to, and the names of George W. Jeffries and John M'Donell were added to the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Ashe, Shepperd, Scott, Webb and Ballew, were appointed, to prepare and report a bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating with ardent spirits, or using any undue means, by candidates for any public appointment whatever.

Mr. Williamson presented the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on Billiard Tables, so as to produce a revenue to the state.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Board of Internal Improvement from six to three members, reported a bill to amend the act of 1819, entitled "An act to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a Board for the management thereof," so as to reduce the Board to three members; which bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of several of the inhabitants of Camden county and the adjoining counties, on the subject of a road and bridge, reported a bill favorable to the prayer of the petitioners; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Polk, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the militia laws relative to the cavalry, reported a bill to amend the act of 1823, entitled "An act to amend the militia laws of this state relative to the cavalry;" which passed its first reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The following bills, from the Senate, were read the first time and passed: The bill to exempt the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller from serving as jurors and overseers of roads; and the bill to detach the company of militia, now commanded by Capt. Stephen Monson, in Mecklenburg county, from the 2d regiment, and attach it to the 1st regiment.

Mr. Lamb presented the following resolutions, which were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed:

Whereas it is believed by many of the good people of this state that the several incorporated Banks thereof have transcended the powers granted to them by law, and thereby violated their charters as a body corporate. And whereas it is deemed expedient, as well for the purposes of future legislation, as to quiet the apprehensions of the community, that the fact should be judicially ascertained:

Be it therefore resolved, By the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, that the Governer be, and he is hereby required to instruct the Attorney General of this state forthwith to file and prosecute, in his name, as relator, and on behalf of the state, an information in the nature of a quo warranto, in such manner that a legal issue may be made up between the state and the said bodies corporate, or any or either of them, in order to try the fact by a jury of the country, according to law.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby required and directed, to employ other counsel, learned in the law, to aid and assist the Attorney General in such prosecution, and to issue his warrant to the Treasurer for all reasonable expenses that may be incurred thereon.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Mr. Ramsay presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Orange, Chatham, Guilford and Randolph, praying for the erection of a new county out of the said counties. Ordered to lie on the table until the 1st of March next.

Mr. Shipp presented a bill, fixing certain fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Gary, from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the subject, together with the letter of the Public Treasurer, reported a bill to continue in force the provisions of the acts of 1822 and 1823, to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state. The report was concurred in, and the bill read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Polk presented a bill to extend the provisions and penalties of the act of 1819, entitled 'An act more effectually to punish the making, passing or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes;' which passed its first reading.

Mr. J. A. Hill presented a resolution, authorising the Board of Internal Improvement to purchase, for the use of the state, a dredging or mud machine, for deepening the channel of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, and elsewhere as may be necessary; which was laid on the table.

Commodore Rodgers, having previously resigned his place as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, has left Washington City to enter upon the command of the new and elegant line of battle ship North-Carolina.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1825.

NATIONAL ROAD.—We are requested to state, that a public meeting will be held, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 8th inst. for the purpose of petitioning the President, on the subject of the National Road which the government contemplates establishihing from Washington to New-Orleans. The subject is an important one; and it is hoped that the citizens of the county generally, as far as convenient, will attend. Another object, of no small importance to this quarter of the state, will likewise be submitted to the consideration of the meeting, in order to take the necessary steps to insure its accomplishment.

A new Post-Office has been established at Kirksville, in this county, and James Kirk, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

SUPREME COURT.—The bill before the legislature, directing the Supreme Court to be held at Statesville, Raleigh and Newbern, for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice in the trial of Equity causes, has passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 28. It has likewise passed its first reading in the House by a majority of two to one; and letters from Raleigh express very little doubt of its becoming a law.—Should the bill pass, two terms of the Supreme Court will be held each year, at each of the places above mentioned. The advantages to be derived from this arrangement, must be apparent to every one; and as it involves no additional *expense*, and will relieve the people from the burden of interminable suits in Equity, no fear of the loss of *popular favor*, can operate on any member to oppose it.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Louisiana.—From returns received from this state, the question is settled between Crawford and Clay—the former goes into the House. The votes of this state have been divided between Jackson and Adams, though in what proportion we are unable to say, as the statements in the New-Orleans papers differ. One account says, that *two* of the electors are for Adams, and *three* for Jackson; another, that only *one* is for Adams; it is of no importance, however, one way or the other.—Returns from all the states having been received, the following is the result, allowing Adams two votes in Louisiana:

Jackson,	99
Adams,	84
Crawford,	41
Clay,	37

Gen. *La Fayette* has postponed his tour through the southern states until spring. He will remain at Washington to witness the inaugeration of the next President; and will start from that place on the *sixth* of March, for Raleigh. The Mecklenburg volunteers need not regret this delay; as they will then, probably, be favored with better roads and finer weather.

The determination of La Fayette to defer his visit until spring, it is stated in a letter from Washington to the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, was made on the assurances of the southern members of Congress, that the delay, under all the circumstances, would not be received unkindly by the people.

It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress, that that body is about to pay, in part, the debt of gratitude which this country owes to *La Fayette*. This veteran, who entered into the service of this country *rich*, is now *poor*, and involved in debt to the amount of 60,000 dollars; and all in consequence of his uniform adherence to principles, and devotedness to the cause of freedom. Will a single voice, then, be raised against an appropriation by Congress, to brighten his few remaining years, and render his old age happy, as his youth was glorious? We hope not. That Republics are *not* ungrateful, let La Fayette be a bright and lasting evidence.

Congress.—For the proceedings of this body, we are indebted to the *National Journal;* and as our extracts will hereafter be made from the same paper, we mention this, in order to save a weekly repetition. The reports for the *Journal*, both as to correctness and ability, are equal to those of either of the other papers at Washington; and the talent with which it is conducted, its various and judicious selections, render it at all times a highly valuable and interesting paper. To those who may wish to receive a paper from the seat of government, friendly to the administration and to its course of policy, we can confidently recommend the *N*

tional Journal, as an independent and able paper.

Bishop Ravenscroft vs. *Bible Societies.*

The following articles having excited considerable interest, we lay them before our readers, leaving it to them to make their own comments. We cannot forbear remarking, however, that we think the doctrine of the Bishop has a tendency peculiarly dangerous; in proof of this, we need only refer to the history of Europe, not only during that period which is emphatically termed the dark ages, but to various portions of it from that time to the present. If the people are not to read the scriptures, without the aid of a priest to explain them, the danger is, that they will too often embrace doctrines, which have no other authority but the priest's to support them; and that the erroneous interpretations of a priest are less dangerous than those of private individuals, who are certainly as much interested in what they believe, as the priest can be for them, we have yet to learn—on the contrary, we believe the errors of the former, are far more to be dreaded. In short, until the Bishop, and those who agree with him, can produce their commission as the exclusive or only true interpreters of the scriptures, we are for letting every one search and judge for himself; and if this liberty lead to a multiplicity of sects, where is the harm? Are not the agitations which these produce, more favorable to liberty, happiness, pure and undefiled religion, than the awful calm which prevailed in the religious world before the Reformation?

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From the Raleigh Register, of the 14th Dec.

Agreeably to appointment, Bishop Ravenscroft preached the annual discourse for the North-Carolina Bible Society, at the Brick Church in this city, on Saturday last, taking for the ground of his discourse, the Eunuch's reply to Philip, Acts viii. 31. when finding him reading the Prophecies of Isaiah, he put this question to him—"Understandest thou what thou readest?" he said, 'How can I, except some man shall guide me." The Bishop did not, as is usual on such occasions, speak favorably of the institution for which he had been invited to preach, but took an opposite direction, denouncing Bible Societies in general as calculated to produce injurious effects on pure christianity, as without a teacher the people at large could not read the Bible to advantage, and that distributing the Bible without comment, would tend only to increase that diversity of religious opinion which was already a great evil. We cannot agree with the learned Bishop in this opinion, nor do we believe that its correctness will be admitted by the people of this country. We have always believed, that though the scriptures contain many things hard to be understood, yet that there is sufficient in them, which is plain and intelligible to the meanest capacity, to produce the best effects on the life and character; and sufficient, even without a guide, to teach men their duty to God, and their fellow men. Nor do we consider the diversity of opinion among men on the subject of religion as an evil to be lamented. All that is necessary to produce happiness under such circumstances is, that men should think charitably of each other, and agree to differ, believing that every one who professes himself to be guided by the principles of the Gospel, and leads a good life, is sincere in his profession, and will hereafter be approved by his Maker.

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From the Raleigh Register, of the 17th Dec.

We most readily insert the following note from Bishop Ravenscroft, in reference to the paragraph in our last Register touching the discourse which he delivered in this city on Sunday last, on the anniversary of the North-Carolina Bible Society; and as the Bishop states that we have misrepresented his sentiments (which we did not mean to do) we request our readers to take the Bishop's own explanation of the doctrine which he meant to enforce in his discourse. Indeed, as the sentiments of Bishop Ravenscroft on this subject are new, and considered by him all important, we would suggest the propriety of publishing the discourse itself, that the religious world may be in possession of his opinion of the evil tendency of distributing amongst the people the Bible, without note or comment, as is the practice, we believe, of all the Bible Societies which have been established in this, and every other country.

"Bishop Ravenscroft presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Gales, and as he is persuaded, that no misrepresentation was *intended*, he feels assured, that Mr. Gales will feel no difficulty in correcting that, contained in the editorial notice of the sermon preached by the Bishop, before the North-Carolina Bible Society, which appeared in yesterday's Register.

"The Bishop did, in no shape or sense, *denounce* Bible Societies *in general.* On the contrary, knowing how liable he is to be misrepresented, he took some pains to impress a different persuasion. His object was (and it is expfessed in accordance therewith throughout the discourse,) to demonstrate the erroneous and dangerous nature of the principle adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and copied into the Constitution of that of North-Carolina, and many others, viz: That the distribution of the Scriptures, without note or comment, is the only just principle on which to disseminate divine truth.

"This principle, the Bishop showed to be the only practical meaning of the constitutional article in question; as he also endeavored to do, that it was ultimately subversive of all revealed religion, inasmuch as it separated the religion of the Gospel from the sacraments of the Gospel; contravened the order and course of the Divine Wisdom in the revelation of himself to his creatures, and went to establish the infidel but prevailing notion, that it matters not what a man's faith is, so that he is sincere, and leads a moral life.

"Whether the people of this state will agree with the Bishop in the anti-christian tendency of such principles, he does not pretend to know. Certainly they will not, so long as they are kept dozing under the lullaby of anniversary eulogiums on such principles, while the principles themselves, are artfully covered up under the veil of a spurious charity. He will, however, hope for better things from them, and even from the writer of the editorial article in question.

"*Raleigh, December 15th,* 1824."

The President's Message.—Until after the publication of our paper yesterday, we had no leisure to speak of the merits of this important State Paper. Remarkable as all the Messages of our present Chief Magistrate have been, for the sound principles which they have inculcated, for the judicious measures which they have recommended, and, above all, for the unadorned simplicity, and true republican plainness of the language in which they have been conveyed, the present loses nothing by comparison with the most admired of his former productions of this kind. On the contrary, we are disposed to think, that this, his "last of the kind," is, both as to matter and manner, decidedly the best we have seen, and fully equal, not less in style than in interest of subject, to the celebrated *inaugural* address of one of his predecessors, that called forth such universal expressions of approbation from every political party. The Message, is, in fact, a candid exposition of the honest sentiments of a disinterested patriot, who, about to retire from the helm of public affairs, has nothing to hope from concealment, exaggeration, or misrepresentation of his views. There is something in the manner, which assures us that he speaks the *truth*, fearless of the consequences, as it regards his own future fame, and solicitous only for the good of that country for which he spilt his youthful blood, and in whose service his entire life has been spent. *Nat. Journal.*

A communication was received yesterday, from the Secretary of the Treasury, by the House of Representatives, made in compliance with resolutions adopted at the last session, showing the annual and aggregate amount of bonds for duties upon foreign merchandise, from 3d March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1823.

The whole amount of duties which accrued during that period, is $535,512,933; of this, $8,032,693 99 are estimated to have been paid in cash, and $527,480,230 37 were taken in bond. Of the bonds taken, $1,475,626 67 are stated to be lost, and $758,191 51 are considered doubtful.

The Secretary believes there would be no advantage in curtailing the credits now allowed to citizens for duties; but thinks there is no sufficient reason for continuing it to foreigners; and submits to congress the propriety of a discrimination in this respect.—*Nat. Journal.*

We mentioned a few papers since, that the bill vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the people, had been indefinitely postponed in the House of Commons. Since then, a bill has been introduced in the Senate, having the same object in view, which passed that body, and was sent to the other House for concurrence. It was taken up on Monday last, and again rejected by three votes. The vote was 66 to 63.

The bill to repeal the act passed in 1819, creating a fund for Internal Improvements and establishing a Board, was lost in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The vote was:—for its passage, 50; against it, 69.

Raleigh. Register.

A HUBBUB.

Our brethren of the type in New-York have been doing a fine business according to the statement below. The office of the National Advocate we noticed a few days ago as being for sale. We find the following advertisement in the Patriot of Wednesday last.—*Alex. Herald.*

To the Subscribers of the National Advocate.

The trustees of the 'National Advocate' having, this day, unanimously sold and transferred the same, at private sale, to the undersigned—and the trustees having accompanied the undersigned to the Advocate office, and announced to Mr. Noah, personally, the purchase and transfer as aforesaid.—Mr. Noah has forcibly retained possession, thrown the materials into confusion, cast the cases and types into the entry, and pulled down the press, (for which prosecutions have been instituted against him and his coadjutors.) The Advocate, however, will be served to subscribers by the carriers as usual, with a change for one day only in its columns.

I request the indulgence of advertisers, as the auction and other advertisements have also been removed or destroyed; and I trust in the liberality of the patrons of the Advocate in general.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

In addition to this we take the following particulars of the affray from the Commercial Advertiser.

Being in possession of the *title* to his old premises, and like Cassius, feeling himself 'armed strong in honesty,' Mr. S. repaired to the office to take possession. The major commandant, however, refused to surrender any thing more than the arms and ammunition, such as types, press, paper, &c. But having a lease of the house, he gave them to understand that he knew law enough to know that it was his castle. A prompt refusal being thus returned to the herald who sounded the parley, a spirited siege was the consequence. But the assailants having at length effected a breach, gained an entrance, and then was renewed the fearful conflict. The *devil* (of the office) stuck to his master, and plied the ink-balls with surprising agility. The press, paper and furniture were in quick time tumbled into the yard. Mallets, sheeps-feet, types and bodkins flew about the apartments in all the mazes of typographical confusion. Long and doubtful was the conflict; but fearing like the Kilkenny cats, they might fight till nothing of either was left, both parties sent to the police-offices for assistance, and a bevy of police officers soon had possession, and Hays was thereupon placed in supreme command! This morning Mr. Snowden has given us an Advocate with narrow columns on the outside, and wide ones within; while the major, for once, appears in a "7 by 9," in which he abuses sundry persons in good set terms, and announces that he shall soon be again before the public with a new Advocate which is to make divers bank-dirietors, stockholders, &c. turn pale and tremble.

P. S. We learn that the hostilities have not yet ceased, as the patroles of the belligerents have been upon duty through the day, and the spies report that another assault upon the fortress is in contemplation, unless the besieged should make a sortie and evacuate the post.

"How pleasant 'tis to see
"Kindred and friends agree!"

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

Paris, Oct. 6.—An officer of the Danish navy, who commands a division of the Greek fleet, lately wrote to his family a very detailed letter, from which a public journal gives the following extract:

"A person who is in such a situation as I am, to examine the state of things on the very theatre of events, cannot but be profoundly afflicted when he sees how little it would cost the Christian Powers to stop the effusion of Christian blood in these unhappy countries. I am sure that two ships of the line and four frigates, manned with European seamen, would destroy in a single battle all the fleets of the Sublime Sultan. The Greeks with such means, would triumph with equal ease, there is no doubt, over their barbarous enemies; but they have none but vessels that are too slight to bear the fire of the heavy artillery, however ill it may be directed. "The Turks are in all respects the most detestable seamen in the universe. The ignorance of their Captains of vessels is such, that they are often seen to make their pilots responsible for the changes of the weather. These unfortunate men, most of them Greeks compelled to serve, are liable to be bastinadoed, if a sudden change of the wind forces the vessel to deviate ever so little from its course.

"The confusion which prevails on a day of battle is beyond description. These stupid Musselmen, to whom some Journals of Germany, and even of France, generously attribute chivalrous qualities, derive all their courage, in the sight of the enemy, from an immoderate use of opium.

"From the Captain to the meanest sailor or artillery-man, if they hear the cannon make a great noise, and see a thick smoke, they are pursuaded that all goes on well.

"It is pretty much the same by land. In truth, the Greeks will be conquerors in 19 times out of 20, though with inferior forces. It is only necessary to fight in very close order, and to fire as near as possible.—The barbarians will never make any impression on a well exercised battalion; they will come to be slaughtered like brute beasts, that is their whole merit; their cavalry, which is so highly spoken of, has never ventured to make a single serious charge.

"It is beyond all doubt, that negotiations have been several times entered into, to obtain a squadron from the United States, in exchange for some island in the Archipelago, that might suit them. The inexplicable manner in which the European Powers abandon these unfortunate Christians, may lead to the conclusion of a treaty with an ambitious Republic in the New World, and the Cabinets will lament their fault, when it is too late; yet history, holds out to them great and salutary lessons."

Columbian Captures.—The cruisers of the Colombian Republic continue to cut up the trade of old Spain, and were it not that the latter power is proverbial for her pride and obstinacy, we should wonder that a feeling of common interest and regard for her commerce, had not long since induced her to recognise the independence of the new states of America. We learn that on the 1st of November, the Colombian brig of war *Aguila*, captured, in sight of the Moro Castle, the Spanish corvette ship *Alvear*, from Corunna, bound to the Havana, with a full and very rich cargo. The Alvear is a superb ship, American built, in excellent condition, measures one hundred and twenty feet on deck, and had a large crew, as we are informed by the *Charleston Mercury* of the 6th instant, that forty of her crew has been landed at Matanzas, and eleven more of her hands were put on board a schooner bound to Havana. She is reported in every respect as a very valuable prize. She was put in charge of Captain Edward Pamphillion, and ordered to Porto Cavello; the Aguila having first convoyed her safely through the Gulf, and parted with her in latitude 27, long. 72. Three days previous to the capture of this corvette, the Aguila took a Spanish schooner of about 120 tons, with a full cargo of dry goods, and chased a Spanish brig of war of 14 guns, which only escaped by getting in under the guns of the Moro Castle—a few minutes more and she would have been a prize to the Colombian. The Aguila, is at present Commanded by Captain *W. Anderson*, who is represented as remarkably successful in cutting up the Spanish trade, having captured, within a few days after he sailed from Porto Cavello, three very rich prizes.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, JAMES G. SPEARS, Esq. to Mrs. ABIGAIL VAIL.

Boots and Shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S fine and common Shoes and Shoetees,
Men's thick and pegged do do
Ladies' Seal Skin and Morocco Boots,
do Strapt and Laced Walking Shoes,
do Morocco and Leather Pumps,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Bootees, fine and common;
A few pair nailed Wellington Boots;
Shoe Brushes, Liquid and Paste Blacking, &c.
Just received, and for sale, by
JOHN H. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—2t15

Just received and for Sale at
Norment's Grocery Store,

A few dozen Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, and Sweet Malaga, } WINES.
Noyeau, Perfect Love, Peppermint, and Sweet Shrub, } CORDIALS.
Albany Ale,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
London Mustard, fresh and genuine,
Logwood and Ground Ginger,
Codfish and Mackerel,
Soft Shelled Almonds, and
A fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—2t15

Dr. D. T. Caldwell,

WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicines to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. McKenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—5t18

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 12th January, 1825, will be hired, for the term of one year, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of John Chieves, deceased; consisting of several negro fellows, one of which is a good blacksmith, and several women and plough boys, &c.
Due attendance will be given by me.
JAMES KIRK, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 24, 1824.—1w

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.
JAMES T. ASBURY.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, which will be sold low for cash only.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r. of William Brown, dec'd. vs. Robert Brown, and others, Heirs at Law of William Brown, dec'd. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
6t18—price adv. $2

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, all the effects belonging to the late firm of COWAN & VAIL; consisting of a large and elegant assortment of household and kitchen Furniture, among which are one large Side Board, one set of Dining Tables, one set of Card Tables, one set of Tea Tables, all of the finest mahogany and most fashionable mechanism;—also, one of the best mahogany cased eight day London Clocks, one pair of large gilt framed parlour Looking Glasses; about twenty-five beds, bedsteads and furniture, composed of the finest and best materials; several sets of Windsor Chairs, and a variety of tea ware and table furniture. All kinds of kitchen furniture in common use, a good Horse, two Milch Cows, the quantity of corn, hay and fodder, that may then be on hand, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months. Bonds and approved security will be required, for all sums over five dollars; for purchases under that amount, *Cash.*

JAMES COWAN, *Surviving Partner of the firm of Cowan & Vail.*

N. B. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

At Private Sale.

THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its capacious, well framed, two storied stable; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure framed smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about forty acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon reasonable and accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.
JAMES COWAN.
Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824.—5t14

☞The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above three insertions in his paper, and forward his account to this office.

Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 12th inst. my apprentice boy, by the name of *John Pacinger*, who, as I have understood, went off in company with two persons by the names of *Josiah Shinn* and *John Hopkins.* The said John Pacinger is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop shouldered, sallow complected, and speaks very slow; he has a downcast sheepish countenance, dull lazy appearance, and bends forward considerably when walking. The undersigned is inclined to believe, that Josiah Shinn, (one of the above named persons,) has seduced off said apprentice, as he was skulking about town for some time previous, and at that time disappeared—besides about a dozen or two of Hats out of my Hatter Shop; which, most likely, formed part of the company.

The said apprentice had on a broad cloth coat, and brown Holland pantaloons.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said apprentice to me, or for his apprehension, and information to me given, so that I get him again. I do hereby forewarn all persons against harboring said apprentice.

Let the public beware of his two associates, and especially *Josiah Shinn.*

The said Shinn is, perhaps, about 30 years of age, and is a hatter by trade. He is about five feet eight inches high; dark complected; has large white dull eyes, sandy colored eye-brows, prodigious whiskers, and a mouth, in point of size—monstrous! The said Shinn has a large stock of brass and impudence; assumes great airs of importance; talks a great deal about the war, and his chivalrous exploits therein; and would fain assume the vocation of the black coat gentlemen. He is particularly distinguished for telling lies, and long stories about nothing; and his character in point of honesty does not stand above suspicion. The said Shinn is in the habit of travelling much through the country; stays but a short time at a place; contracts all the debts he can, and goes off without paying them; and frequently passes for a single man, but he has a wife and children in the county of Cabarrus. He is likewise insolvent.

As for the other one, John Hopkins, he is a shoemaker by trade; keeps low company; much addicted to intoxication, and when in that situation, the most abusive and ill-tongued fellow imaginable:—his tongue is truly his only weapon of defence. He is stoop-shouldered, very tall, lank-sided, bandy-legged, flat footed; and presents pretty much the appearance of "a scare-crow eloping from a corn field." But he has higher claims to honesty than his associate, Shinn; or, in other words, he is not as great a scoundrel as Shinn.

A further reward of twenty dollars will be given, for information and evidence, which will lead to a detection of the aforesaid *Shinn* and *Hopkins*, in bearing off my hats; in order that that *peculiar* punishment (whipping) might be inflicted, which is so admirably calculated for the reformation of such worthies.
ABRAHAM AREA.
Dec. 18, 1824.—3t15

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
November Sessions, 1824.

John Osborn vs. James Clark and Joseph Goodman. } Original Attachment.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clk.*
6t18—price adv. $2.

Delivery Bonds,
For sale, at Office of the Journal.

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Extracts from a Manuscript continued.

Affair near Charlotte, 1780.

After the British army had continued in Charlotte about a week, having consumed most of the forage and subsistence to be obtained at the farms in the vicinity, on the 3d day of October, (1780) Lord Cornwallis ordered out a foraging party, consisting of 450 infantry, 60 cavalry, and about 40 wagons, under the command of Major Doyle,* which took up the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's ford, on Catawba river, intending to draw their supplies from the fertile settlements on Long Creek waters, 8 or 10 miles north-west of Charlotte. Capt. James Thomson and 13 others, (*p*) who lived in that neighborhood, each well acquainted with every place, excellent woodsmen and expert riflemen, had come together the day before; and anticipating the necessity the British would be under to forage, had early in the morning assembled at Mitchell's Mill, (now Means') 3 miles from Charlotte, at which farm the corn was pulled,—at most other places it was standing in the field. At this place they lay concealed about an hour, when they heard the wagons and Doyle's party on the march up the great road, about ¾ of a mile to the north of them. Finding the party had gone past, they started through the woods parallel with the great road, and about half a mile from it; and kept nearly an even pace with the detachment on the road for 4 miles, until it arrived at McIntire's farm, 7 miles from Charlotte. After halting a short time, about 100 men and 10 wagons were left, believed to be sufficient for the transportation of what could be procured at that place; the commanding officer and the main body continued their march towards the farms, 3 or 4 miles further on. Thomson's party finding some were halted at this place, moved directly towards the thicket down the spring branch, 200 yards from the house; a point of a rocky ridge covered with bushes passed obliquely from the road towards the spring and within fifty yards of the house, which sheltered them from the view or fire of the enemy until they came within that distance. They deployed into a line about 10 feet apart, and advanced silently to their intended position. The British were much out of order—some at the barn throwing down oats for the wagons; others racing after the chickens, ducks and pigs; a squad robbing the bee-house of its contents; others doing the same in the dwelling-house. A centinel placed near the spot to which they had advanced, appeared to be alarmed, tho' he had not seen them; Capt. Thomson shot him: this being the signal to commence firing, each man, as he could get a view, took steady and deliberate aim before he fired, at the distance of 60 or 70 yards:—in two instances, where two were aiming at the same man, when the first fired and the man fell, the second had to change and search for another object.—The enemy immediately began to form, and commenced a brisk fire; none of the party had time to load and fire a second time, but Capt. Thomson and Frank Bradley. Thomson, with a naked ball, at the distance of 30 poles, off-hand, aimed at the commanding officer of the party, standing nigh the barn-door: he died of the wound he received, at the house of Samuel McCombs in Charlotte, two days after. They retreated through the thicket down the spring branch, which ran nearly parallel to the great road and about 30 poles from it, for half a mile to where it enters Carr's Creek, (a branch of Long Creek;) the enemy ceased firing about the time they arrived at this point, where they halted and heard the noise of the main body under Major Doyle, who were alarmed by the firing, and returned to support the party at McIntires'. Thomson's party loaded their rifles and ascended the creek bottom until near the ford, and deployed as before, under cover of a high bank, parallel with the road and about forty yards from it: they were just arrived at their stations, when the enemy's advance and some wagons came before them; they severally fired, after taking steady aim as before, and retreated down the creek bottom. The enemy instantly formed on the opposite side of the creek, and began a heavy fire through the bottom, which continued until the party had retreated half a mile; at the same time their cavalry divided, and half took down each side the creek, and 6 or 7 hounds were in full cry on their track; and in ¾ of a mile came up with them, when one of the dogs was shot, and the others ceased to pursue further; the cavalry, however, still kept on their flanks on the high ground; but the face of the country being hilly and thick underbrush, Thomson's company escaped unhurt. The horsemen kept on their flanks until they arrived at the plantation of Robert Carr, sen. where they appeared much enraged and carried the old gentleman off a prisoner, though he was 70 years of age.

The whole formed a junction with those at McIntires, and took up their dead, which was eight in number, and 12 wounded, and putting them in their wagons, returned to Charlotte in great haste, not taking more forage than could be conveyed in two wagons. Some prisoners who were confined in the Court-House when Doyle's detachment arrived, heard an officer enquire of another of the party if they had met with any rebels; he answered in the affirmative, swearing that after they went 7 or 8 miles, they found a rebel in every bush.

It is believed, that in the whole war the enemy did not sustain as great a loss, or was so completely disappointed in his views by so few men. That out of 30 shot fired, 20 should do execution, is new in the history of war; and several of the party thought, that if each man had aimed at a separate object, every shot would have told.

*Doyle, before the close of the war, was promoted to be a Colonel; was afterwards General. In the year 1316 he was styled Sir John Doyle, and Governor of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, on the coast of France. It could not be for his gallant behaviour on this day, that he acquired such promotion.

NOTE—(*p*)—Their names were
James Thomson, *Captain*, since dead.
Francis Bradley, killed by the tories near his own house, three weeks after.
James Henry, dead.
Thomas Dickson, and John Dickson, } living in Tennessee.
John Long, dead.
Robert Robison, Esq. living in Mecklenburg.
Gen. George Graham, living in Mecklenburg.
George Houston, and Hugh Houston, } moved to Kentucky.
Thomas M'Clure, moved to Kentucky.
John Robison, lives on Crowder's Creek.
George Shipley, and Edward Shipley, } dead.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: It must be admitted, that the safety and honor and permanent prosperity of every government depend upon that wise arrangement of its laws and finances, which gives every citizen an interest in the public good. It may reasonably be expected, that free and enlightened men will support an administration which secures their rights, rewards their industry and encourages their virtue. And the great design of every good government undoubtedly is, to defend the persons, protect the property and encourage the labor and morality of its subjects. For this purpose, in our admirable constitution certain prerogatives are given to those who make or amend our laws, and certain funds committed to their care and subject to their appropriation. But often these powers are abused to promote the private interests of those who legislate, and as often these funds are expended for purposes altogether extravagant and useless. And what state more than North-Carolina has reason to deplore the inefficient exercise of legislative prerogatives, and the unprofitable expenditure of public money? It will be acknowledged, that those funds in which all bear a part in raising, should be laid out so as to benefit the greatest number of our citizens, and to benefit them in the highest degree; and in what way can the great mass of our population be more profited in their temporal concerns, than by clearing out our navigable rivers, and by opening and keeping up good roads to our market towns? The appropriations for internal improvements are not, as multitudes imagine, solely to benefit the merchants and their immediate dependants; but the good to be gained, if properly secured, would flow in as uniform and copious streams to the farmers as to any other class of our citizens. Every farmer is interested, more or less, in the means of taking his produce to market, in the price he may receive for it, and in the quality and price of those things he may want in return. Roads kept in good order, would benefit all classes of society. If our streams were opened, how much easier and cheaper might our produce be disposed of? Who does not perceive, that the value of what we have to sell would be much enhanced by removing the obstacles to our exports? And none can be ignorant how much cheaper we might purchase goods, if they could be imported directly from the places where they may be obtained upon the best terms. At present, the trade of North-Carolina is limited chiefly to coasting vessels; so that the merchants of many of our towns, instead of engaging in foreign trade, are supported by commissions, for attending to the business of distant merchants, who realize a double profit, by sending into our state, in small vessels, what we can receive in no other way. True, the legislature has attempted to remedy these evils; and we rejoice to find that the success in the Cape-Fear has been very great. The inlet at Wilmington is known to be 15 feet. This admits of vessels entering large enough for any trade needed by North-Carolina; but the *flats* below Wilmington have hitherto prevented vessels drawing more than nine feet water coming up the river. Such, however, has been the success of the work upon these flats during the last summer, that vessels of much larger size can now come to Wilmington, without the labor and expense of shifting their cargoes into smaller ones.

In addition to this we learn, that the Cape-Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville has been greatly improved, so that Steam-Boats run to advantage when the river it at its lowest. But yet much remains to be done. The works at Wilmington and on the Cape-Fear should be thoroughly completed. In no way can the state be so much or so permanently benefited, as by fostering a commercial town of sufficient size to regulate the trade and concentrate the energies of every part of it. This would stop the system of *unfair dealing*, which, united with other circumstances, has driven much of our best produce into neighbouring states. Because, so soon as any one place is enabled, by an extensive and profitable trade, to command the immense resources of the whole western section of the state, sufficient capital will be transferred to it, to give that competition to the market which will compel honest exchange, or hold out an effectual relief from *sharpers*. And there can be no doubt but Fayetteville must become this town. All who are acquainted with its supplies and advantages, readily acknowledge this fact; and the growing importance of that place will not injure, but greatly benefit, the best part of North-Carolina. All discerning merchants grant that the interests of Fayetteville and Wilmington, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Charlotte, Concord, Lincolnton, &c. &c. are intimately connected. And we trust there is sufficient energy aroused in our state to bear down every form of opposition to the measures now taking to raise ourselves, and to shew to the Union that we are not only rich in resources, but determined to wield them.

The contracted policy hitherto pursued, has thrown from North-Carolina some of the best of its produce. We refer to that section of the state between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, embracing the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, &c. &c. These counties form the *garden spot* of the state. This is true, whether we regard the fertility of the soil, the value and abundance of the produce, or the intelligence, wealth and piety of the inhabitants. Part of the trade of this interesting section Fayetteville has always commanded; and at present, the rapid increase of it is very encouraging. The prices now given for cotton in Fayetteville are nearly, if not altogether, equal to those of Charleston. Groceries, no doubt, are as cheap, when the distance of carriage is estimated. The stock of dry goods now in Fayetteville, we learn, is much greater than at any previous time. Wholesale establishments are increasing in number and respectability. Why, then, should not the trade of the West flow into that channel opened by nature for it? Why should farmers by hundreds submit to the toil and expense of hawling to Charleston cotton which they might sell to as good profit in our own state and much nearer home? We know how difficult it is to change the current of trade; but we can see no good reason why North-Carolina should be drained of her commodities to enrich those states which are not interested in consulting our good. It is time for us to break our chains of political and commercial subserviency, and do for ourselves what we are contemned, as a state, for not doing. The strength of North-Carolina is not known, because it has not been exerted. Too long she has slumbered over the means of wealth and political importance, without struggling to seize and command her own resources. The direful effects of this indifference to the highest of privileges, are too obvious to be mistaken. Multitudes have left us to seek in the west greater facilities of trade, and a better reward for industry; and among what remain, the spirit of apathy to the public good has been too long cherished.

What enterprize of greatness stands a moment of our wisdom to plan, and power to achieve? What plan of improvement excites the animation and unites the energies of our people? For what will posterity venerate our munificence? Mark the states to the west, which have, in six or seven years, arisen to honor and power and the accumulated means of prosperity. See what they undertake and effect. Think of what New-York has done in a few years. Gaze upon the exhaustless treasures pouring into her from every direction. Do justice to the enterprise thrown thro' all ranks of society, by the impulse of her trade. And shall we admire without imitation, or envy without hope? Shall we, with a delightful climate, rich soil, fine rivers, and an interesting population, go on without grasping the facilities of nature to become distinguished, wealthy and wise? In what country has industry continued without a reward? What nation has been free or wealthy without trade? At what time have refinement of manners and diffusion of knowledge been disjoined from commerce? What filled India with treasures when Solomon was king? By what means did the Phœnicians rise to eminence? What gave an ascendancy to the cities of Athens and Corinth? What enabled the Carthaginians to resist the growth of Rome? From what did the mighty influence of Constantinople upon Europe arise? From what did Holland draw her stores of wealth? By what does England stand? We ask the enemies of *free trade* and *farmers' rights* to tell.

We have long wished to witness united, systematic, and vigorous exertions to raise the political character and commercial importance of North-Carolina. *With all her defects, we love her still.* And if in political economy, as in moral delinquency, the discovery of the evil be the first movement towards the remedy, we may predict many things of interest. We trust there is a spirit of reform now kindling, that will move on with accelerated power, until all hearts shall be animated with the prospects and benefits of internal improvement. However high we regard this subject, we attach to it all its interest, only from its subordination to the intellectual improvement and moral character of our citizens. We well know that all the means and appendages of earthly good are worthy of attention chiefly because auxiliary to virtuous attainments and moral purity. And did our limits admit, we would attempt to prove the connexion between the external advantages for which we have contended, and distinctions more elevated, refined and permanent.

ATTICUS.

The Death-Watch.—Among the popular superstitions which the almost general illumination of modern times has not been able to obliterate, the dread of the death-watch may well be considered as one of the most predominant, and still continues to disturb the habitations of rural tranquillity with groundless fears and absurd apprehensions. It is chiefly in the advanced state of spring that this little animal commences its rounds, which is no other than the call or signal by which the male and female are led to each other, and which may be considered as analogous to the call of birds; though not owing to the voice of the insect, but to its beating on any hard substance with the shield or fore part of its head. The prevailing number of distinct strokes which it beats is from seven to nine or eleven, which very circumstance may still add in some degree to the ominous character which it bears among the vulgar. These sounds or beats are given in pretty quick succession, are repeated at uncertain intervals, and in old houses, where the insects are numerous, may be heard at almost every hour of the day—especially if the weather be warm. The insect is of a colour so nearly resembling that of decayed wood, that it may for a considerable time elude the search of the inquirer. It is about a quarter of an inch in length, and is moderately thick in proportion; and the wing shells are marked with numerous irregular variegations, of a lighter or grayer colour than the ground colour.

The disease of Love.—It is a serious fact, that a greater number of young girls between the ages of 15 and 18, and of young men between 18, and 21, fall victims to what they call love, than to any particular class of disease, and more particularly in England and Ireland, than in any other country on earth. This is from the force of impressions peculiar to these countries, and of compartive recent growth—the effect produced by a certain class of romance writers. These writers give an obliquity to the young mind, which leads to destruction. Scarcely has a young girl laid down her 'Readings made Easy,' than she becomes a subscriber to some trashy library, and the hours which, in the country, or in a land where education is unknown, they would employ in jumping about in the open air, are now consumed with intensity of thought upon the maudlin miseries of some hapless heroine of romance, the abortion of a diseased brain. Her *imitativeness*, as Spurzheim would phrenologically observe, becomes developed, and she fixes on her favourite heroine, whom she apes in every thing—sighing for her sorrow, and moaning to be as miserable. She fixes immediately on some figure of a man, some Edwin, or Edgar, or Ethelbert, which she thinks will harmonize with the horrors of the picture, and she then enjoys her tears and her tortures, to her heart's satisfaction. Langour, inaction, late hours, late rising, and incessant sighing, derange her digestion; paleness, loss of appetite, and general debility follow—the cause continues, the effects increase, and hectic fever puts an end to the romance. We have known a young Irish lady who read herself into this situation. She was, at the age of 13, as lively, as healthy, and as fine a promise of womanhood, as that country ever produced.

When the Leadenhall street troop of romances crossed her way, an officer of a very different sort of troop became her hero. She would "sit in her bower," (the second floor window) and gaze—and gaze—and gaze upon his steed, his helmet and its streaming black haired crest, as he passed to mount guard, until she sobbed aloud in extacy of melancholy. She never spoke of this Knight, nor did she even seek to have an acquaintance—lest, perhaps, a formal proposal, a good leg of mutton for dinner, and all the realities of domestic happiness, might dissipate the sweet romantic misery she so much delighted in. A year passed over—"she pined in thought, and with a green and yellow melancholy," entered a convent (for that is the climax of romance) where she died in a few months.

Curing of Sage for the China Market.—The Monthly Review, in Reviewing Phillips' History of Vegetables, 1822, respecing Sage, says, "that the Dutch have been long in the habit of drying Sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only their own, but also great quantities from the south of France.—They pack them in cases, and take them out to China; for every pound of Sage, they get in exchange four pounds of tea, the Chinese preferring it to the best of their own tea." If this assertion be correct, and if it was possible that a similar trade could be carried on by the English, (considering the greatness of the consumption of foreign tea,) the labor that would be caused by it would be extraordinary great; the progess of drying and curling be easily done, and it would employ both young and old in its preparation.

London Magazine.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS,

In forming the characters of Children.

We have always been amongst those who hold it as an axiom that no wise man ever had a silly mother. It is true, nature by her mysterious laws, does much to constitute the elementary principles of mental capacity, but the moral law, perhaps, has much more to do in the formation of character than is generally believed. The earliest lessons of wisdom are the most important, and who can teach them but a mother? A high-minded and an ambitious woman is constantly dwelling on the welfare of her children, and all her lessons are to make them good, wise and conspicuous: she casts a horoscope for her child, and seldom, indeed, is a wicked demon allowed to throw a shadow to cross the lines of good fortune. The man is happy who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery too often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant education—but they have been few—this was the esoteric meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the cradle. The tales of the nursery, prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents, they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever.—To overcome these evils is worthy an Apotheosis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms and the character of women—

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood
Besprinkled with a martyr's blood:
Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd,
Her spirit's glow'd on battle field;
Her courage 's freed from dungeon's gloom
The captive, brooding o'er his doom:
Her faith's the fallen-monarch sav'd,
Her love's the tyrant's fury brav'd;"

—but it is only the moral and christian philosopher who places her a divinity in the nursery.—*Boston Gazette.*

The hardest trial of the heart is, whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

The man who, improving in his skill or knowledge, improves in modesty, has an undeniable claim to greatness of mind